

shafts of bright sunlight fell between the branches of the pines, or settling on the lavender flowers, paired. A beautiful series of the insect was taken, all characterised by a considerable excess of red, the ground tint varying from a brilliant vermilion through a more brick-red, to some more or less distinctly orange, yet, on the whole, not showing so great a variation as *A. carniolica*, of which extremes, with a maximum and minimum of cream, were not infrequent. The large race of *Anthrocera loniceræ* was common but worn, so also were *A. filipendulæ* and *A. transalpina*, whilst a single ghostly specimen of *A. achilleæ* showed that this had been in the district; a fine freshly-emerged specimen of *A. sarpedon* with its red abdominal band was the only other species of this group. On the outskirts of the wood a bank covered with wild flowers produced a single specimen of what I will suggest, not too certainly, is *Oxyptilus pilosellæ*. A careful search failed to produce other specimens. The next morning I tried the left bank of the Verdon, which seemed more promising ground, though very difficult from its rocky nature to work easily. Here one soon reached the level of *Parnassius apollo*, and saw an occasional specimen of the lovely *Papilio alexanor* hurtling with its long rapid flight, over the rocky boulders, and not at all easy to bring down, whilst *Ascalaphus cocejus*, hitherto a May insect in my experience, was swinging abundantly near the river, but nothing fresh was added to the bag, that had not been seen the preceding day, and, after lunch, preparations were made for an afternoon start to Allos. This plan was followed out, and the weather in the early evening, when the latter part of the journey was made, did not look too propitious, heavy clouds hanging over the higher mountains, whilst, in the direction of Larche, a storm seemed imminent. Allos, however, was reached at nightfall without contretemps, and comfortable quarters secured at the Auberge Pascal.

### The Upsala Celebrations.—The Swedish Celebration of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of Linnæus, May 23rd, 1707.

By PROFESSOR E. B. POULTON, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S. .

Travelling by way of Harwich and Esbjerg, we met on the steamer Dr. F. A. Bather, representing the British Museum of Natural History and the Zoological Society, and, in Copenhagen, Mr. W. Carruthers, representing the Linnean Society, and Mr. B. Daydon Jackson, General Secretary of the same Society. From these latter friends we found that it was quite possible to accept the kind invitation of the University of Lund to be present at their festivities, arranged for May 21st, so as not to conflict with those at Upsala (May 23rd and 24th) and Stockholm (May 25th). We travelled together on the morning of the 20th to Malnö, and then on to Lund, arriving early in the afternoon. Lund, the second University in Sweden, has about 800 students, easily recognisable by their white caps. The afternoon was spent in visiting the beautiful cathedral and interesting University buildings. The next day was that fixed for the Lund celebration, and several other Delegates appeared, among them Colonel Prain, Director of the Kew Gardens, and an old friend through his books, whom I had never before seen—Professor Hæckel of Jena. It was a great pleasure to visit the zoological collections with him under the kindly guidance of the curator. About midday, the Delegates and Professors of the University

were hospitably entertained at lunch by the Rector. There was rather a rush to finish feasting and catch the special train which was to carry the large party to Råshult, where Linnæus was born; for it was here that the University had decided to celebrate the Anniversary. Some three hours elapsed before the long train, crowded with students, reached the temporary platform at Råshult, and it was at once evident that other special trains and other means of conveyance had been bringing men and women and immense numbers of school-children from all directions. An ample space, on the slope in front of the house standing on the site of the one in which the father of systematic natural history was born, is enclosed by low walls, and towards its centre bears an obelisk set up in 1866. All the upper part of this space and the wide top of the surrounding walls were thickly packed. There was no room for any one to sit. Little sprays of imitation *Linnæa borealis* in flower were generally worn, purchased from the ample supplies carried by numerous small boys. The celebration had been going on for a long time before we arrived, the first part being performed by the school-children. Then the great party from Lund, the students bearing their banners, marched into the enclosed space, took up their position close to the obelisk, and began the second part of the celebration allotted to them. This was made up of songs by the students, alternating with poems and addresses delivered by senior members of the University. All were received with the utmost attention in spite of the exhausting hours during which the great audience had been standing on the slope. Before the end we visited the church of which the father of Linnæus was pastor. It is reached by an extremely beautiful woodland path, and here I imagined that the life-long interest of the great naturalist was first aroused. I afterwards found, however, that the family moved to another parish soon after his birth. Finally, an immense special train, which had to draw up three or four times at the platform before each section was loaded, conveyed us to Elmhult, the first station on the return journey. Here the University party to Lund entertained the Delegates at supper in the hotel, and afterwards to more students' songs in the garden. Our kind hosts then returned to Lund, and we patiently waited about four hours for a night train to Stockholm due at Elmhult at 12.50. a.m.

The sleeping arrangements on the Swedish lines are exceedingly good, so that we were not as tired as might be expected when we arrived at Stockholm about 10 a.m. I visited the museum, and left there four boxes of cockroaches, collected by Professor Y. Sjösted in the Kilimanjaro district. These had been worked out in the Hope Department by Mr. R. Shelford. Being very delicate insects, it was important to seize the opportunity of conveying them by hand. Incidentally they served to interest some of the Lund students on the journey to Råshult.

A special train had been arranged to convey the delegates from Stockholm to Upsala early in the morning of May 23rd, but a glance at the programme showed that this was to be a tremendous day, and we therefore thought it better to go on by a late afternoon train on the 22nd. We soon found that many other Delegates had come to the same conclusion. At Upsala we were driven to the beautiful rooms provided for us by the University, and it was thus possible to unpack and arrange things the same evening.

The principal buildings of the University of Upsala (1477) are finely situated high up on the steep west bank of the Fyrisa. It is much the largest University in Sweden, with nearly 2000 students. Every student must belong to one of the thirteen associations or "Nations." Each of these possesses buildings, which, however, are never residential. The banners of the Nations form a conspicuous and imposing element in all University ceremonial.

The Commemorative Fête of the birth of Linnæus was arranged for 2 p.m. in the great hall of the University Palace, a splendid semi-circular theatre facing a smaller semicircular apse, which forms a commodious stage. The delegates were asked to appear an hour and a half earlier in another part of the Palace, where the procession was to be formed. When we entered the hall we saw that the great gallery was filled with ladies, while all, except the very front of the stage, was occupied by an orchestra and large chorus. When the Prince Regent and several members of the Royal Family entered, the whole audience rose and sang the Swedish National Anthem, and then the proceedings commenced, interspersed throughout with beautiful music, orchestral and vocal. After an address by the Rector of the University, the foreign delegates, grouped according to their countries, presented addresses. The sixteen countries were arranged in alphabetical order, and a single representative was selected to introduce the delegates of each group in a speech of not more than three minutes. The British delegates came under the letter S (Storbritanien och Irland), and were followed by those from Germany (Tyskland). The sixteen countries were represented by fifty-one Delegates, one or two of whom were Swedish members of foreign institutions. The numbers in the separate groups varied from one (Portugal) to seven (Germany), and ten (Great Britain and Ireland). The Delegates themselves were arranged in alphabetical order within each group, except for the name of the introducer, which stood first. The British group was introduced by Sir Archibald Geikie, one of the representatives of the Royal Society. Then followed the Swedish delegates arranged in two groups, the first including Lund University and the "Écoles supérieures," introduced by the Bishop of Lund; the second including Academies, Learned Societies, etc., introduced by Count Mörner, President of the Royal Swedish Academy. I have explained in some detail the arrangements which were made, because they had evidently been thought out with a great deal of care, and gave a complete answer to a rather delicate question. I should add that each Delegate was given a card with the number of his seat. These were arranged in groups so disposed as to facilitate the passage of each set of representatives in turn to the stage to be received by the Rector and to present the addresses.

The ceremony in the great hall, with much delightful music and singing, occupied about three-and-a-half hours. The Rector then presented the foreign Delegates in turn to the Crown Prince in the Chancellor's Room. At the conclusion of this ceremony a few of the Delegates were recalled into the room one at a time, and received decorations from the hands of His Royal Highness. Those that I saw, and probably the whole, were of the Order of the North Star, this being the Order which is most generally conferred for academic, scientific, or literary distinction. It was of special interest that this

decoration, conferred on the 200th anniversary of the great naturalist's birth, was the very one bestowed upon Linnæus himself, and to be seen in many of the later portraits.

There was just time for lunch before going to the concert given by the students at 4.30 p.m. and the "Fête du Printemps" at 5 p.m., both in the Botanical Garden. At 6.30 p.m. the guests of the University were entertained at dinner by the Archbishop of Sweden, who resides at Upsala, and by the Rector of the University and Mrs. Schüick. I had the pleasure of forming one of this latter party. We were entertained in the fine hall of the Norrland Nation. On such occasions as this it is the custom in Sweden for the invitation to be sent in the name of the wife as well as the husband, and for the hostess to be present as the only lady. After toasts to the foreign guests, the Swedish guests, and the Linnean Society of London had been proposed by the Rector speaking in French, Swedish, and English respectively, and responded to by Professor Haeckel, Count Mörner, and Mr. Carruthers, the party broke up to attend (9.0 p.m.-11.30 p.m.) the reception in the Palace of the University. Thus ended an extremely interesting but very exhausting day.

The proceedings on May 24th opened at 7 a.m. with the firing of twenty-one guns. At 8 a.m. the great bell of the Cathedral began to ring, and continued for a quarter of an hour. Before the great ceremony of the day there was just time for some of us to rush to the University Library and see the chief treasure of Upsala, the fifth-century *Codex Argenteus*, a volume bound in embossed silver with leaves of purple vellum, bearing in letters of silver and gold a translation of the four Gospels into Gothic. This volume, prepared by order of Bishop Ulphilas, is the foundation of existing knowledge of old Gothic. The priceless manuscript is in the most perfect condition. After a too hasty visit to the fine collection of portraits of Linnæus in the building of the Upplands Nation, it was time to go to the Palace, where the procession to the Cathedral was to be formed for the ceremony of conferring the degrees. No academic gown of any kind is worn in the Swedish Universities. Doctorates of Theology, Law, and Medicine are conferred by the Promoter placing on the head a black silk top-hat with sides vertically pleated: Doctorates of Philosophy by the Promoter placing a crown of bay on the head and a gold ring on the finger. The Promoter who confers the degree is himself a Doctor of the Faculty in which he is about to create new degrees, and his assumption of this office is indicated by his placing the hat or crown upon his own head and simultaneously by the discharge of three cannon. It seems possible that we have here preserved in an extreme form privileges which at one time were possessed by Masters of Arts and Doctors in the University of Oxford. The dominance of the Faculty is also extremely interesting and remarkable.

In the fine entrance hall of the University Palace was a table bearing the large crowns and the rings, both marked with the name of those who were to assume them at the moment of receiving the degree. A second table was heaped with smaller crowns, to be worn pinned on the left side of the breast by those who were already Doctors of any University. The large crowns were at first worn in the same position, and if the recipient of a Doctorate was already a Doctor, he wore a small crown as well as a large one. A Jubilee

Doctor is privileged to wear two large crowns. The hats of the other faculties were not carried in the procession by the recipients of degrees, but had been taken to the Cathedral. The procession formed at noon, and marched to the beautiful Cathedral which stands on the slope a little below the Palace. The great banner of the students was carried in front, followed by the Nations of Students, each preceded by its banner. Then came the small banner of the students. Women students are admitted into the University, as also at Lund, and join the various Nations. Forming a little group among the far more numerous male students of each Nation, the women students in some cases marched in front immediately after the banner of their Nation, but more often their place was near the middle. They wore white dresses, and the men dress clothes, while both were distinguished by the regular white cap. A special place was allotted in the procession to the male relations (fathers, brothers, and sons) of those about to receive degrees, as also to Members of Parliament and to the Municipal Authorities of the City of Upsala.

As we entered the Cathedral the orchestra played a solemn march, and then, after the arrival of the Prince Regent, was sung the first part of a cantata composed by Rydberg for the promotion of Doctors in 1877, and set to music by Josephson. The promotions in each Faculty were preceded by special parts of the cantata. The book of words contained translations in Latin and French. A particularly interesting feature of the ceremony was the part taken by the students. On each side of the broad central aisle stood students holding the banners of the Nations. On one side of the Promoter stood students to call the names of the recipients, to hand the hats and unfix the crowns, and to make electrical communication with the soldiers who fired the cannon from a neighbouring hill. On the other side stood a student who handed the diploma to the recipient after the degree had been conferred. All these, as well as the standard-bearers, wore long scarves of the Swedish colours—blue and yellow—passing over the shoulder and tied at the opposite hip. The Archbishop was the Promoter of the thirty Doctors of Theology, nominated by the grace of the King. He stood at a kind of reading-desk facing the main entrance, and was distinctly visible from nearly every part of the space. After an address in Swedish, His Grace assumed the doctor's hat and the three cannon boomed forth. Then followed a few introductory words, and the recipients came forward in single file to receive the degrees. Each in turn paused at the Promoter's right hand while the hat was placed upon his head, and simultaneously, a single cannon was fired. He then passed between the Promoter and the reading-desk, received his diploma, took off his hat, and made a bow first to the Chancellor and then, a little further on, to the Prince Regent and the Royal Family, and returned to his seat. All this took place without any delay, and the echoes of the cannon followed one another in quick succession. Degrees in absence were conferred by pronouncing the words *in absentia*, and moving the hat or crown of bays in the air as if it were being placed upon a head. Here, too, the cannon was fired at the appropriate moment. Towards the end of the promotions in Theology the Archbishop waved a hat in the air as though to indicate that some recipient had not come forward. It did not, however, appear to produce the desired effect. The Promoter of the

Doctors of Law was Professor Blomberg; of Medicine, Professor Petré; of Philosophy, Professor Tullberg. In the Faculty of Medicine, Professor Ernst Haeckel was made a Jubilee Doctor, and, with Professor Otto E. A. Hjelt, Jubilee Doctor in the Faculty of Philosophy, was accorded a double salute. Dr. Hjelt had been originally created a Doctor at Helsingfors on June 22nd, 1847, and had become a "halfsekel-jubeldoktor" on May 31st, 1897. The latter distinction was now received by no fewer than nineteen Doctors of Philosophy, originally promoted at Upsala by Professor C. W. Böttiger, on June 5th, 1857. Among the Honorary Doctors of Philosophy was H.R.H. Prince Eugene, who does so much for the intellectual and artistic life of Sweden. Another Honorary Doctor in the same Faculty was Selma Lagerlöf, the eminent Swedish authoress, and the only lady who received a degree on May 24th. Twenty-four Upsala students who had submitted theses received the degree of Ph.D., the names being placed under their respective Nations just as ours are arranged according to the Colleges.

The ceremony in the Cathedral occupied about two and a half hours, and then the procession reformed, marched out by the great entrance doors, and broke up outside. The ceremony which followed was especially pleasing and impressive. With the exception of the students, every one made his way back to the University Palace. The new Doctors grouped themselves on the wide entrance steps, all others in a semicircle enclosing a spacious area below the steps, or lining the way up which the students were to march. Presently the banners and white hats became visible as the procession slowly wound its way upwards. The singing, at first faint and distant, swelled into a grand volume of sound as the students filled the open space and faced the newly created Doctors. Then a representative stood forward and delivered—unfortunately for me in Swedish—with wonderful elocutionary power, an address of respect and congratulation. Prince Eugene advanced and replied on behalf of the Doctors, and the ceremony came to an end. It is impossible to imagine anything more beautiful or dignified, or more calculated to instil into the mind of the student a reverence for the great aims of his University as expressed and epitomized in the conferment of the highest degree.

At 6.30 p.m. a banquet was given in the Great Hall, which was afterwards rapidly cleared for a ball given by the students at 10.30 p.m.

Next morning at 9.30 a.m. we left the University of "the lofty halls" with much regret. The whole of the arrangements had been thought out so carefully beforehand that success could only have been marred by the weather; and the weather was perfect. An incredible amount of labour must have been thrown upon the Rector of the University and Professor Andersson, who acted as Master of the Ceremonies. Their geniality and kindness was such that the foreign guests felt like old friends and not strangers visiting the great University for the first time.

We reached Stockholm rather before 11 a.m. The meeting of the Royal Swedish Academy was held in the great hall of the Musical Academy at 2 p.m. The programme included two addresses by the President, Count Mörner, and the announcement by him of the award of the special Linnean medal in honour of the occasion; beautiful

singing by a very large choir and accomplished soloists; and the presentation of addresses by the delegates, Swedish and Foreign. The point of central interest to the British Delegates arrived when the President, speaking in English, announced the award—until then kept secret—of the Linnæan medal to our great veteran botanist, Sir Joseph Hooker.

The Delegates presented their addresses, and were introduced by a single representative for each country precisely as in Upsala, save that, on this occasion, the order was varied, the two groups of Swedish Delegates advanced first instead of last. At 6.30 p.m. the Delegates were entertained by the Academy at a banquet at Hasselbacken, the ladies dining with the Countess Mörner. At 8.30 the Corps of Stockholm Students came to conduct the party to the Zoological Gardens at Skansen for the "Fête du Printemps." On Sunday there was an excursion to the country-house of Linnæus, at Hammarly, which we were unfortunately compelled to miss, and in the afternoon a garden-party was given by the Prince Regent. Heavy rain fell at first, but the weather fortunately cleared, and Stockholm has a wonderful property of drying quickly after a thorough downpour. Professor Montelius, an old friend at Oxford and at British Associations, here offered most kindly to show us the prehistoric collections in the National Museum. When I hesitated thus to encroach on his time, he said, "Oh! I have nothing to do!" This, from one of the greatest and most prolific workers in Europe was altogether too much for my gravity.

On Monday we were invited to see in the Zoological Gardens a most interesting and amusing exhibition of Swedish national dances in the picturesque costumes of various parts of the country. Heavy rain delayed us, so that we were a little late in meeting our kind friend at the National Museum. The hour there with him was one of the most interesting I have ever spent in my life; but the already too great length of this article prevents me from speaking of the wonderful demonstration he gave us of the art and commerce of Sweden during the neolithic and bronze ages.

We found on returning to the hotel that our chance of getting back in good time depended upon departure from Stockholm that very night, and so this remarkable visit came to an end.

I had greatly looked forward to the pleasure of meeting for the first time Professor Chr. Aurivillius, who has most kindly aided the Hope Department on many occasions. He occupies the important position of Secretary to the Royal Swedish Academy, and his serious illness was the one cloud upon the celebration in Stockholm. I had the pleasure of spending several pleasant hours with his colleague, Professor Yngve Sjösted, and in studying the insects under his charge in the Natural History Museum.

Looking back on the whole of the celebrations in memory of the illustrious naturalist who was born 200 years ago, the fact which impressed itself most was the manner in which the occasion was felt and honoured by all classes of the nation. The Prince Regent and his brothers attended every meeting and, with a single exception, every banquet I have mentioned in Upsala and Stockholm, and on every occasion took the most active interest in the proceedings. The part taken by the most important officers of the State was also most

striking. But to me most impressive of all was the way in which the people entered into the spirit of the occasion.

In Upsala there was an entire absence of crowding and pushing on the part of those who lined the routes of the processions, while the authorities on their part had intentionally lengthened the short distances in order to make the conditions favourable for as many spectators as possible. The same national interest in the occasion was even more evident at the comparatively simple ceremonial of Råshult, thronged by school-children and country-folk.

Our densely-crowded country presents special difficulties, but allowing full weight for these, we have much to learn from Sweden.

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### The British Cryptinæ.

It is a pleasure to take up an entomological book dealing so thoroughly with its subject-matter as does Mr. Morley's second volume of the British ichneumons, and the writer is to be congratulated on having been able to complete his second volume so soon after the appearance of the first. This disposed of 310 species of the *Ichneumoninae* in 291 pages, with 50 further pages of introductory matter. The present volume is of 328 pages, and deals with 317 species, forming the group *Cryptinae*, with but a very short introduction, which reproduces the table of the families of *Ichneumonoidea* and the subfamilies of the *Ichneumonidae*, published in the first volume. There are 43 (the introduction says 41) genera, into five of which 199 of the species fall, so that most of the genera contain few species. A considerable number of British specimens of the family are, however, already known to the author, which he has been unable, as yet, to assign to described species, so that captures must not be forced into the tables. Unwilling to add to the number of synonyms of species, which have probably been already named, Mr. Morley has only described seven species as new to science in the present volume. This is, in some measure, a compilation. It consolidates the present knowledge of the subfamily *Cryptinae* so far as relates to the British species, and cannot fail to be of great value to students desirous of working at the group. It may be hoped that it will lead to more entomologists studying the *Ichneumonidae*. The most original part of the work is that dealing with the genus *Pezomachus*, and we are inclined to think that this is the best part of the volume, which is throughout a monument of well applied industry and perseverance.

One of the difficulties that confronts a student of the parasitic hymenoptera, or rather those insects included in the superfamily *Ichneumonoidea* is undoubtedly the difficulty of ascertaining the family to which an "ichneumonoideous" insect belongs, but any one who will take the trouble to divide up, as far as he can, some two or three hundred insects of the superfamily, according to the tables given in the introduction by Mr. Morley, will probably, at the end of the time, find that his difficulties have to a large extent disappeared and that specimens, which at first would

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*Ichneumonologia Britannica*, vol. ii: The ichneumons of Great Britain, a descriptive account of the families, genera, and species indigenous to the British Islands, together with notes as to classification, localities, habitats, hosts, etc., by Claude Morley, F.E.S. (author of the *Hymenoptera of Suffolk*, *Ichneumoninae of Britain*, etc., etc.), *Cryptinae*.—Printed (for the author) and published by James H. Keys, Whimble Street, Plymouth, 1907.